

taken the management of the Company's affairs, it was hailed with satisfaction by every one, I believe, who had the prosperity of the company and county at heart. Mr Murray is a gentleman who has traded extensively on this coast from Restigouche to Ship Head, a distance of sixty leagues, for upwards of thirty years, and is highly esteemed by almost every person with whom he has had any transactions, but it appears that the servants of the company have thought proper to resist his authority—how far they are justified in so doing I am not sufficiently initiated into the secrets of that body to know. You state that on Monday last, Mr Murray, with a large body of men, chiefly from this township, went to Pabos with the avowed intention of taking forcible possession of the company's store—*Affidavits were taken to that effect, and that a riot attended with bloodshed was apprehended*—who the parties are who gave this valuable piece of information, I know not, but the conduct of the few friends who accompanied Mr Murray from this township on Monday, must have convinced you to the contrary. The facts which have come to my knowledge, are these: on Saturday or Sunday last—Mr M. accompanied by a professional gentleman, waited upon the magistrates in Cape Cove, and shewed them his power of attorney, stating that he had endeavoured to obtain possession of the company's property, as his power authorised and directed him, but that hitherto he had been resisted by the servants of the company, that he intended making one more peaceable demand, and requested the two magistrates to accompany him, along with a few steady men, to act as special constables if required, in order to check any unlawful proceedings by either party—a report having been prevalent, that if Mr Murray would set his foot on the company's property again, he would be kicked off. The two gentlemen consented to accompany Mr Murray—one of whom, in addition to his magisterial authority, is the lieutenant colonel of the 2d Battalion of the county militia, a person known throughout the length and breadth of the county, as a peace maker, and the last man who would countenance a riot, or any unlawful act—But what was the surprise of the party on arriving at Pabos, to find the company's premises completely garrisoned, sentries placed at the store door, with drawn swords, and as they were informed with loaded muskets inside ready for use. Mr Murray's friends, who were not provided with even a walking stick to defend themselves if attacked, very prudently, and as it was their intention from the first, quietly retired. It is not my intention, Mr Editor to throw down the gauntlet in defence of either party, nor yet to blow the trumpet of defiance by attending to warriors, orators, &c, but simply to give an unvarnished statement of facts, to exonerate my Townsman from accusations, which are as false as they are unfounded. Begging pardon for the length of this article, and hoping in justice to all parties you will give it an insertion in your Journal.

I am Sir,

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Honi soit qui maly pense.

*Refused insertion in the Gaspé Gazette.

(To the Editor of the Gaspé Gazette.)

Sir,

In your last No. and Editorial, you accuse us of having in our capacity of Magistrates, acted 'illegally and with partiality, forgetting our solemn oaths of office, &c,' and with not daring to follow up our warrant of the 11th inst. by committing 'Kelly and Jenne,' apprehended upon the oath of J. Murray Esq. of Yarmouth, chief agent of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, on a charge of Conspiracy against him and the said Company.

Without pausing to inquire how far you may not have rendered yourself amenable by making such assertions; it is sufficient for our present purpose to premise, in reply to your editorial, that all well now who the 'little editor of Gaspé' is,—therefore, it is unnecessary to point out the man, further than identifying him as being 'Kelly,' the prisoner referred to.

We can very well conceive one error, (in his judgment,) in entertaining any accusation against so formidable a character, as the editor of the Gaspé Gazette, but really 'Kelly,' the prisoner, must excuse us if he thinks we should not have taken any notice of the deposition of a gentleman who is deemed by Messrs Tobins of Halifax, worthy their confidence, because forsooth that gentleman happens to have been charged by malicious and evil disposed persons with having 'feloniously' carried away certain keys, of certain stores, belonging to the Gaspé Company which Mr. Murray represents here, and which he had a right, in virtue of his authority to put in his pocket whenever it suited him to do so, as then in broad day-light.

You appear Mr. Editor, to think it a grave matter against us, that after having acted illegally (as you conceived,) we did not commit the parties, or were not honest enough as you say, to acknowledge our error and discharge the prisoners 'Kelly and Jenne,' more especially upon the examination and proofs had before Messrs. Kavenagh and Macpherson, the charges appearing to you, by such, to be malicious and unfounded in fact; without desiring to enter upon the grounds of this objection, we shall merely remark for your information since you know no better, that it was preposterous in the extreme in 'Kelly and Jenne,' to suppose that at any Special Session, magistrates could try the Misdemeanor—charged against them, and that they could be

discharged upon such trial, and evidently Messrs Kavenagh and Macpherson were of this opinion, else, they could have taken the responsibility upon themselves, if they would not that of committing—but their duty was simply to bail or commit the parties, after examination it is true, but not upon trial—the case being after the parties were prisoners, entirely between them and the accuser, or properly between them and the Crown in Term of General Sessions.

We are no lawyers, but can understand how it would have benefited other parties, as well as 'Kelly and Jenne,' had these obtained their discharge at our hands, and perhaps it is owing to our 'ignorance' on that head, that we did not 'lend ourselves' on the occasion.

As for our conduct on the 20th the following Minutes taken at the time, are explanatory, we think:

At Mr Hy. Caldwell's Boarding house, in New-Carlisle, 20th March 1848.

Before John Todd Caldwell, and Wm. McDonald, Esqrs

On a notice received through Bibee, Wilkie and Tremblay, dated the 19th inst. that the case of Kelly and Jenne, will be continued tomorrow before us, in order that communication of the depositions upon which the Warrants were issued may be had.

First—Appeared K. Smollet, on the part of R. W. Kelly, and demanded a copy of the deposition made by John Murray against him.

Answered; he could not have a copy of the said deposition, until he was bailed or committed.

Second—Appeared the same party on the part of Duncan Bruce, who demanded a copy of the said deposition he having given, he said, bail.

Answered; until all the parties enumerated in the warrant issued by us, on the 11th inst. were bailed or committed, we declined giving a copy of the said deposition.

Third—Appeared Mr. Wilkie, Clerk of the Peace, at the request of Messrs. Kelly and Jenne, and said; that the parties awaits us at the Court Hall to go on with their case.

Answered; we have nothing to do in it, the case being entirely in Mr. Kavenagh's hands, before whom the parties appeared.

Fourth—appeared again Mr. Wilkie, on the part of the said parties, and requested to communicate a certain order of Messrs Kavenagh and M'c Pherson—to the effect that the said parties were bailed to appear before us.

Answered; we would take no communication of any document—that the Justices (Kavenagh and M'c Pherson,) could bail the parties to appear at the next Gen. Sessions.

Wm. McDonald, J. P.
John T. Caldwell, J. P.

Now Mr Editor, you may make what use you please of the above. To us, your malignity and that of others, is of very little consequence; we have been too long in the Commission of the peace, to have any fear of you and your friends, as well as your contemptible 'little' paper, which e're long like its editor, must sink into utter insignificance.

meanwhile, we are &c.
John Todd Caldwell.
Wm. Macdonald.

New-Carlisle, March 28 1848.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax, at midnight, on Friday last, after a passage of 12 days. The letter portion of the Mail was received here this morning, and our copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times, of the 8th of the month. The news it contains is highly important, and we have devoted all our available space to extracts, which embrace a synopsis of the principal items of news.

IRELAND.

The alarming condition of Ireland, depicted in our last number, approaches daily and hourly nearer to a crisis, which cannot long be delayed. The defiant language held by Mr Mitchell and his party in their organ, the *United Irishman*, bids fair to produce its natural results. The great mass of the Irish people, who are interested in the preservation of order, will probably have their occupations, their property, and even their lives thrown into jeopardy by the ruthless machinations of a wild unprincipled party, who care not for the consequences so long as they can raise a political fortune over the ruins of their country. Now, respecting the fate of these violent men, and of the retribution which will inevitably crush their disloyal efforts, we have no doubt whatever; but when we reflect upon the accumulated miseries which they must entail upon their own countrymen before the power of the law can be fully vindicated, and security at least, if not peace and tranquility, be restored to the Irish people, we cannot but feel that a heavy responsibility weighs upon the Executive in allowing these demagogues to proceed so far in their career of treason. Lord John Russell, as the First Minister of the crown, repeated in the House of Commons on Monday last, his previous declaration, that the whole weight of the Government should be applied to the maintenance of order, and to put down disaffection and rebellion. At the same time, his lordship ex-

pressed the sincere desire of both his colleagues and Lord Clarendon especially, to listen to complaints, and to apply a remedy, or an alleviation, to any distresses or evils which exist.

Since the above article was put in type, we learn that Ministers have come to the determination of putting down sedition by the authority of the law, Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, on Thursday evening, amidst the profound silence of the House of Commons, gave notice "that he should on the following day, before any other business, move for leave to bring in a bill, for the better security of the Crown and Government of the UNITED KINGDOM." Prolonged cheering followed this declaration from all parts of the House. As the details of the measure will scarcely reach us before we go to press, we may state that one of its objects will be, to place the law of Ireland, with regard to sedition and treason upon the same footing as the law of England. As the rigorous punishments attending the law of treason defeat the object of the statutes of Edward and George III, it is contemplated to make a definition of an intermediate crime between treason and sedition, applicable to Great Britain and Ireland, and the measure to be proposed by Sir George Grey will accomplish this object. A series of acts, of a treasonable tendency, such as those now committed openly in Ireland, by uttering and writing what directly tends to arms and rebellion, is in Ireland simply sedition; in England it would be deemed an overt act of treason. This defect the new bill supplies; and it is probable that it will pass into a law without more delay than the constitutional forms of Parliament will allow.

ENGLAND.

Amidst the many difficulties which are daily accumulating around the Government, one of the most perplexing, under existing circumstances, is the movement now in progress amongst the Chartists of Great Britain. Taking advantage of the excitement awakened in this country by the late revolutionary movements in France, the political convulsions at present agitating the continent generally, and the feverish state of public feeling which has existed for some time past in Ireland, this numerous and daily increasing section of the people, who, during the last few years, have been in a comparatively inactive state, now assume an attitude much more hostile than any taken by them on former occasions, which, at the present moment, must cause considerable alarm and inconvenience to the ministry of the country. Large and unanimous meetings, to seek the attainment of the People's Charter, have been held during the past month in the principal cities and towns throughout England and Scotland; and at each of those meetings were appointed to meet in convention in London on the 4th instant. Petitions for the Charter were submitted and approved of at those meetings. The convention commenced its sittings at the appointed time, and have since been occupied in considering the arrangements to be carried out in regard to presentation of the petition, which it is said, will have appended to it nearly five millions of signatures. It was finally determined, that a procession of some hundreds of thousands of Chartists should accompany Mr. F. O'Connor from Kenington Common to the House of Commons, on the 10th instant, the day appointed for presentation. All the arrangements for the procession were going on satisfactorily: the route laid down, the carriage for conveying the petition built, and the banners, insignia, &c, decided on, when Sir G. Grey, the Home Secretary, announced to Parliament, on the 6th instant, the determination of Government not to allow either the assemblage or procession to take place. A proclamation appeared a few hours after the statement, forbidding all persons to attend the meeting.

The law, arming the Home Secretary with the authority he has just exercised, dates as far back as the reign of Charles the Second, and has very rarely, and then only on the most urgent occasions, been carried into force since that period. The course pursued by the Government has not only increased the former general excitement, but called forth the remonstrances of even that section of the press hostile to Chartism. The effect produced on the Chartists themselves has been, as might have been anticipated, a determination to carry out their objects with more ardour than before.

Accordingly, at the first meeting of the Convention, held after the issuing of the proclamation, an unanimous resolution was come to, that the meeting and procession should take place despite the threats of the Government. Every delegate at the meeting firmly and coolly declared his determination to risk his life in the contemplated demonstration, and a general belief was expressed that their constituents would emulate the example thus set them by holding simultaneous meetings in their several localities on the same day. Resolutions calling those meetings, and for the issuing of a counter proclamation, were at once agreed to.

It is not possible to conjecture how this matter may terminate; but our earnest hope is, that the people may have prudence enough to keep out of evil, and the Ministry sufficient good sense to concede to the people all reforms which may be compatible with the onward march of the times, and with the spirit of the British constitution.

We rejoice to be able to announce that the quarterly statement of the revenue, which we publish in another column, presents a more satisfactory result than was generally anticipated three months ago. The reports so ac-

tively circulated that the customs' duties of the quarter, just expired on the 5th would show an alarming deficiency, are completely groundless. The total increase of the quarter is £402,575.

The general aspect of commercial affairs has not improved in any respect since the departure of the Hibernia. Indeed, the prospect of a general European war, combined with the spirit of dissatisfaction which prevails among the Irish peasantry, and a large number of the operative classes of England and Scotland, have greatly aggravated the feelings of mistrust entertained by the public at large. Under such circumstances, it cannot be expected that there could be any improvement for the demand for British goods in Germany or Italy. Consequently, the markets for commodities have been decidedly bearish, and prices much lower.

FOREIGN.

The general commotion on the continent announced in our preceding number, has gone on increasing; and, as in the case of the dislocation of the most ancient monarchies and states, speculation upon the probable results is almost out of the question, we here strike off in a general resume of the occurrences in the various countries of Europe.

The intelligence communicated in the cript of our last number respecting the reaction in Lombardy has been confirmed, the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of 80,000 troops, crossed from the Piedmontese territory into Lombardy, issuing, as he passed the frontiers, a formal declaration of war against Austria, and marched direct to Milan. Austrians, defeated at every point, fled, approached, and having successfully driven from Parma, Brescia, and Desenzano, have endeavoured to establish themselves on the line of the Mincio. The ambitious designs of Charles Albert have become openly avowed; and if he should succeed in securing from Crown of Lombardy in addition to the remainder of Savoy to the French Republic.

In Austria Proper every thing seems organised; and amidst the chaotic confusion which prevails it is quite impossible to hourly changing scene. It is anticipated that the Austrian General Radetsky, who is to enter Mantua for want of provisions, will be compelled to capitulate upon the approach of the Sardinian Troops. It is said that a disposable force will be shortly at the command of Charles Albert of not less than 100,000. With such an army, not only will Lombardy be liberated, but Austria threatened even at the gates of Vienna.

In Hanover the triumph of popular law has been complete, and the reluctant monarch has had a constitution wrung from him at point of the bayonet.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes which took place in Berlin, the King, with a view to cajole the Germans, has put himself at the head of the German Confederation, and proposes extensive constitutional reforms. The same time he has plunged headlong into dispute with the Danes, respecting the contested affair of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, which by force he seems resolved to detach from Denmark. On the other hand he is exasperating the Autocrat of Russia, the highest bounds of passion, by encouraging the Poles to erect a free government in the Grand Duchy of Posen. All Silesia, Bohemia, and even Lithuania, appear to be in a state of convulsion. It is rumoured that 50,000 conscripts have suddenly appeared in Tilsit; and in the state of excitement in which the Emperor is at the moment, should the King of Prussia waver, the consequences would be serious. The Emperor himself is very decided. He is said to have ordered a Cossack man in Russian Poland, between the ages of 18 and 35, to be removed to the interior of Russia; whilst in the south, Schamyl, the cassian general, is reported to be watching the progress of affairs calmly in his fastness, being well informed by means of his spies, Constantino; and preparing to seize a favourable opportunity to make an incursion with numerous bodies of Poles, exiles in Prussia, by pouring them into the northern provinces, and thus co-operate in the general movement in favour of Poland.

Russia is concentrating a vast army in Southern Russia, which we should deem sufficient to crush any attempt to erect a republic in that division of the empire. The Emperor has issued a manifesto, which will be found in another part of our paper.

In Belgium all attempts to overthrow the Government, or create disturbances, have failed. Belgium and Holland are comparatively tranquil. Some disorders have taken place in Amsterdam, but a complete change of Ministry has restored tranquility for the present.

It is reported that the Turkish Government under the influence of the Russian Ambassador, refuses to acknowledge the French Republic. Additional precautions have been taken in France to keep secure the person of Abd-el-Kader.

In Spain the Cortes was suddenly dissolved by a royal decree of the 23rd ult. A *Comandante* took place at Madrid on the evening of the 26th. The people and the soldiers fought in the streets from seven in the evening until three or four in the morning, and a considerable number was slain on both sides. The cause was said to be a republican movement, and it was wholly unexpected. Considerable martial law has been held on many of the provinces, but no executions took place. Christina is said to have fled. In the course

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